

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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CAUSES NO SURPRISE.

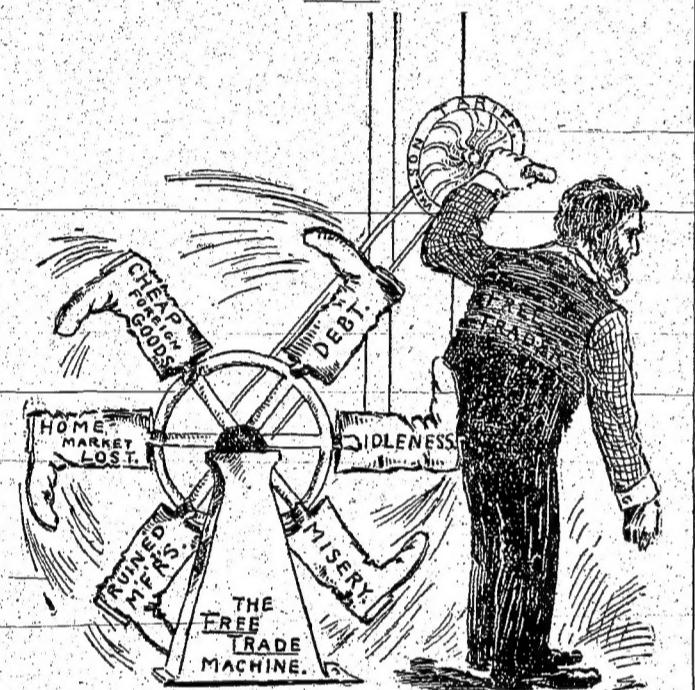
WOLCOTT COMMISSION'S FAILURE NOT DISAPPOINTING.

Administration Is Neither Surprised Nor Sorrowing Over the Outcome. Sentiment in Favor of Any Kind of Free Coinage of Silver Diminishing.

Why It Failed. The practical failure of our bimetallic commission to induce the leading European nations to join in a conference to adopt an international ratio for the coinage of gold and silver should cause no surprise; neither should it be the occasion of regret. There is much less intelligent sentiment to-day in favor of any kind of free coinage of silver than there was in 1892. Two causes have conspired to produce this change of sentiment.

The first of these causes is the knowledge of the fact that, considering its uses, the output of silver is practically limitless. Science, experience and capital have revolutionized the methods of silver mining. But for the inventive mind of man the production of silver would be so limited that its old value before the bonanza mines were opened could have been maintained. Science, experience and capital have made the annual production of silver bullion so

## HOW THE FREE TRADE MACHINE WORKS.



great that it cannot retain its former value. No doubt, its value by international coinage at the old value ratio of 16 to 1 or 15 to 1 would so stimulate the silver-mining industry that from plenitude, compared with gold, it would, in spite of ratio, be a depreciated and fluctuating money. The advocates of free and unlimited coinage seem to ignore that natural result of the almost unlimited production of silver bullion. Silver, during the past decade, has ceased to be a precious metal.

The second cause is the growing certainty that there is sure to be enough gold to make it "the money basis of the world," in connection with the free use of silver as a subsidiary coin. The world's annual output of gold has doubled, and more than doubled, during the past decade. The annual output of gold this year is of greater value than the output of both metals twenty-five years ago. At the same time, the facilities of exchange have been so increased as to economize the use of gold as money. If the output of iron or any other commodity were increasing as is the output of gold at the present time it would become a drug like silver bullion and fall to a nominal price.

Another cause of the falling interest in what is commonly called bimetallism is the growing conviction that a double standard is impracticable. The history of coinage in our own country sustains the theory of a single measure of values. When the output of silver was small, compared with what it might be to-day, the mercantile ratio of the two metals changed from time to time, in spite of coinage ratios. The intelligent consideration of the question in connection with the history of coinage in this and other countries has changed from bimetallicists to gold monometallicists thousands of men. They see that the maintenance of a coinage ratio fixed by law at 16 to 1 is almost as impracticable as to establish an arbitrary price for wheat and corn upon a basis which would make one bushel of wheat the equivalent of two bushels of corn.—Indianapolis Journal.

American Silks to the Front. Our imports of silk manufactures last month were much below the value of similar imports in the month of September in the three previous years under the free-trade Wilson bill, showing that the Dingley protective tariff is operating to the benefit of the American manufacturers of silk goods. The import values were as follows:

September, 1894	\$2,251,300
1895	2,245,554
1896	1,491,840
1897	1,150,534

Watching the Yankee Closely. According to the latest advices from America, the Yankees are determined to secure their share of the world's trade in iron and steel, and for this purpose six manufacturers in Pittsburgh and the vicinity have formed a company called the Export Iron and Steel Company, the objects of which are to enter and seek trade in the British markets. The officers of the company

# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

Publisher and Proprietor.

NUMBER 31.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.	
Sheriff.....	Wm. H. Chalker
County Clerk.....	JAMES W. Hartwick
Register.....	John Lees
Prosecuting Attorney.....	J. J. Patterson
Judge of Probate.....	J. J. Covington
C. O. Com. ....	J. H. Wright
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West Branch.....	John F. Butterfield
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Blaine.....	F. E. Horrell
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## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C. W. Potter, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in action room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Newhouser, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 a.m. and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 350, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening or before the fall of the moon. FRED NABER, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. C. W. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA VICTORY, Sec.

GRADING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. K. MEHR, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127—Meets every Tuesday evening. P. B. JOHNSON, N. G. P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLINS, Com. T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. JOHN BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. B. WIENER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. MRS. GOULETT, Lady Com. MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of L., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. S. N. INSLY, K. of L. S. J. W. HARTWICH, C. G.

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S. N. INSLY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, Entrance, half between Fournier's and Peterson's Jewelry store.

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GRAYLING, MICH.

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GRAYLING HOUSE, JOHN BASIUSSEN, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated near the depot, being newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention is given to the comfort of guests. Fine same ple-rooms for convenience.

F. D. HARRISON, Successor to F. A. Brigham.

Tonsorial Artist, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad street.

Prompt attention given to all customers.

Oct. 1, '91.

It....

is a well-known fact that judicious advertising always pays—especially newspaper advertising.

If you put your ad. in the right paper, your business will grow, because people will see that you are alive, and they would rather deal with a live man than a corpse. If you advertise in this paper you will find that it

Pays...  
Pays...  
Pays...



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Sup

# The Avalanche

G. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## WANT A NEW BUREAU

### A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ASKED FOR.

National Business League Asks the President to Establish a New Bureau of the Government—Warship Yantic in Collision—Negro School Damaged

Department of Commerce.

The National Business League has addressed a communication to President McKinley favoring the establishing by Congress of a new department of the Government entitled the Department of Commerce and Industry. It suggests that this department include, among other things, matters relative to the gathering of information with a view to the systematic extension of commerce with the South and Central American States and other foreign countries, and the collecting and tabulating of statistics as to the industries of this country, with reports and recommendations concerning them, as a basis of intelligent action in the interest of such industries and the employes there. It requests that the statistical and certain other bureaus and matters now in other departments be transferred to the proposed department and that it also include a tariff bureau or commission which shall investigate and report on future contemplated changes in tariff schedules.

President McKinley is especially requested in the communication to recommend to Congress that there be such legislation as will accomplish the object sought, and is told that so far as the National Business League can learn the business men of the country are practically in unit in the demand for the new department.

### BUSINESS IS RETARDED.

**Bradstreet Reports a Slowness in General Trade.**

Bradstreet's latest commercial report says: "General trade retains most of the features of a week ago, with a continued check to the movement of staple merchandise. At larger Eastern and central Western cities sales of seasonable goods have not equaled expectations, and at none of these points has the volume of business increased. At Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New York and Providence there has been a decrease in the volume of business in some lines." The Northwest continues to make relatively more favorable reports as to trade, although at Milwaukee and Minneapolis mild weather has checked distribution. Wheat is again above a dollar, on continued heavy exports. Our wheat export movement, aggregating more than 70,000,000 bushels within thirteen weeks, is unprecedented, and points to a keener appreciation of the statistical strength of wheat by European importers than by many American traders. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 5,001,391 bushels, against 5,352,000 bushels last week. Exports of Indian corn amount to 1,580,183 bushels this week, compared with 1,177,000 bushels last week."

### STATE FAIR DATES.

**American Association Holds a Brief Meeting in Milwaukee.**

The American Association of State Fair Managers held a brief meeting in Milwaukee. Dates for the same date as this year, with the advance of one day in each week. This leaves the dates as follows: Wisconsin, Sept. 21 to 26; Minnesota, Sept. 5 to 10; Iowa, Sept. 14 to 19; Indiana, Sept. 14 to 19; Nebraska, Sept. 21 to 26; Illinois, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3; Missouri, Oct. 5 to 10; South Dakota, Oct. 12 to 17; New York, Aug. 24 to 29; Ohio, Oct. 3 to Nov. 3; Michigan, Oct. 7 to 12.

### To Much Coal Water.

Someone broke into the Summer High School (for negroes) in St. Louis through one of the windows, went downstairs and turned on the full water pressure into the boiler. The water shot up through the steam pipes into the radiators and escaped through the valves. It soaked through the flooring and flooded the whole building. School was dismissed until it can be dried out. About \$500 worth of damage was done to the plastering. There is no clue to the perpetrators, but it is supposed to have been done by someone in the neighborhood, as a protest was made when the school was built.

### U. S. S. Yantic in Collision.

The United States warship Yantic came into collision opposite Sillery, on the St. Lawrence river, with the coasting steamer La Canadienne. One man was reported missing, but it is believed that he jumped aboard the Yantic. The Yantic was en route from Boston to Detroit, where she will serve as a training ship for the Michigan naval reserves.

### Shots Fired After a Pastor.

A report from Mintonville, Ky., states that the Rev. Mr. Gilliam of the Christian Church preached a sermon there, in which he affirmed there is no devil. The congregation took offense and the reverend gentleman was ejected from the house, and about twenty pistol shots were fired after him.

### Mine in Flames.

Fire broke out in the main slope of the Von Storch mine at Scranton, Pa. An extra force of men was at work timbering the mine.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 25, for national thanksgiving and prayer.

### Settles a Debt with Death.

At Columbus, Ohio, William S. Ide was shot and killed by John Smith. Ide was a banker and brother of Commander Ide, U. S. N. Smith was arrested. He followed and shot Ide as he ran. Smith is an English coachman, who says Ide owed him \$1,700.

### Railway Deal Closed.

The deal by which the St. Louis and San Francisco is to take charge of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern, and thereby secure an entrance into Kansas City, is said to be practically closed.

### Cremates Her Rival.

At Birmingham, Ala., Eli Barnes and Tessie Thomas became involved in a quarrel, the bond of contention being their mutual regard for the same youth. The Barnes girl threw a lighted lamp at her adversary. The Thomas girl burned to a crisp. Her murderer is in hiding.

### Combine Against Pope.

Leading bicycle manufacturers of the United States have banded together to make chainless wheels on the same lines as the new Columbius and will fight Col. Pope should he sue for infringement. Their attorney declares that Pope's patents are invalid.

### HOME RULE FOR INDIANS.

#### Chief Ispacreecher Proposes a Council of Leading Men.

The initial step toward what may be the final termination of the vexed Indian problem in the Indiana Territory has just been taken by Chief Ispacreecher in a special message to the Creek council. The plan advocated is supposed to be the result of the recent conference of leaders of the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole tribes, and Chief Mays of the Cherokee Nation is known to favor the plan. In his message Chief Ispacreecher says: "Our effort to treat with the United States Government has proved unsuccessful and we can now have no hope of continuing our government much longer as we now do by the terms of any new treaty. The time has now come, in my opinion, when the citizens of the five nations should get together and agree upon the establishment of a general government by which we may perpetuate the rights of self-government. Should we be attached to Oklahoma as a territory or State this right of self-government will be taken from us by superior power."

In conclusion the chief recommends the holding of a convention of the leading men of the five civilized tribes, in the end that

a late session of the lower house, after an uproarious dispute between Dr. Kramer, the acting president, and the German opposition, the chamber adopted by a large majority the acting president's proposal to discuss the motions for the impeachment of the ministry at the morning sittings and to devote the evenings to the bill for the extension of the compromise with Hungary, the delay in adopting which is causing much resentment in Hungary and rendering the passage of the treaty by the Hungarian parliament extremely doubtful. In the lower house of the Hungarian parliament at Budapest, Baron Banfy, the premier, replying to Herr Francis Kossuth, son of the celebrated Hungarian patriot, who urged the Government to "take advantage of Austria's chafes and try to Hungary's independence" declared that the ministry had no intention of turning Austria's difficulties unreasonably to the advantage of the Hungarians. "The union of the two countries," he declared, "must be regarded as indispensable. Should the Austrian constitutional system break down—which God forbid—the Hungarian Government would be obliged to act independently regarding the joint questions of the customs and commercial treaty between Austria and Hungary, and of the charter and privileges of the Austro-Hungarian banks." This announcement caused a great sensation, and it is believed that Baron Banfy spoke with the consent of the emperor, and that his statement points to the possibility of absolutist government in Austria.

### ANSWER FROM SPAIN.

Wordford's Note Does Not Call Forth a Decided Reply.

President McKinley has had laid before him at Washington the text of Spain's answer to Minister Woodford. In company with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Ade, he went over the document with great care. As a result it can be noted from official sources at the White House, that the construction placed upon the answer by the administration is that it is not defiant in tone, is not menacing and is not warlike. Under such circumstances, those officials who are chiefly concerned in the negotiations do not feel that any crisis is near at hand nor do they fear that the answer presents an issue beyond the power of diplomatic solution. On the contrary, the entire disposition in administration quarters is to treat the answer as satisfactory in tone, and as a marked advance in the assurance Spain has heretofore given. Notwithstanding this official view, there are those who believe that the message is much stronger in tone than the officials will admit, and that it presents issues which will call from the President a ringing message when he lays the case and all the correspondence before Congress a few weeks hence. From no authoritative source, however, can this belligerent view be confirmed.

### ON HYGIENIC GROUNDS.

#### Belgium Restricts the Importation of American Cattle.

Consul Lincoln, at Antwerp, Belgium, in a report to the State Department at Washington, says that one of the matters now interesting importers is the restriction thrown in the way of the import of cattle from both North and South America on hygienic grounds. The Antwerp chamber of commerce is doing all in its power to remove the restrictions. There has been a large increase in the importation of wheat from the United States also of rice, barley, corn and oats. The United States furnishes a considerable amount of cast steel, petroleum and tobacco.

### DIXIE HAS A BIG BOOM.

#### Industrial Situation Throughout the South Is Most Encouraging.

The industrial situation in the South shows many encouraging features and the manufacturers among prominent manufacturers declare a most feeling of confidence and continued satisfaction as to the volume of trade. The iron and steel production is heavy, and the mills have orders on hand to keep them busy until the first of the year. The lumber and textile industries are active, and coal elevators report an increasing demand for their product.

### The Line to Be Agreed Upon.

It is believed in Washington that in view of the great prominence Alaska has achieved owing to the recent gold discoveries and the importance of definitely fixing the boundaries line between Alaska and that of the Dominion of Canada that the Senate, when it assembles in December, will take early action upon the treaty pending between Great Britain and the United States for the survey and marking of the 141st meridian. The 141st meridian marks the eastern boundary of Alaska down to within ten marine leagues of the southern coast, where the line trends to the southeast, keeping that distance from the coast. Concerning the 141st meridian there is, of course, no controversy between the United States and Great Britain, but no basis or settlement of the southeastern line has yet been reached by the two countries. But in the determination many intricate questions are involved; whether the coast line shall be assumed to follow the sinuousities of the shore or run from headland to headland; or whether the lines shall be considered to run ten marine leagues from the outer shore of the island, which form a sort of archipelago along the coast. The Government officials who have studied the question are confident that our title includes the islands and ten marine leagues of territory from the coast line with all its sinuosities.

### Killed His Father.

Thomas Flannery shot and killed his father, Patrick Flannery, one of the most respected citizens of Redwood City, Calif., because he had been interfered with a ranch for disregarding the old man's wishes. The crime was committed at the elder Flannery's home, which the son had evidently entered with the intent of doing murder. The son was arrested after a severe fight in which he was seriously wounded.

### Duel with Knives.

W. Price and Arthur Ferguson of Jackson, Tenn., fought a duel with knives. Price will die.

ELLEN QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping carlines, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; new potatoes, 35c to 50c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 47c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 05c to 07c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 06c to 08c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 9c to 12c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 07c to 09c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 9c to 12c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 05c to 07c; corn, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 9c to 12c.

Toronto—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; clover seed, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 1, 48c to 50c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 44c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 97c to 103c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 44c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Drunken Man's Fury.

At Gorham, N. J., Thomas Monahan, while crazed with drink, shot Joseph Gauthier, an employee of the Grand Trunk Railroad, killing him instantly. Monahan also shot Selectman Gates of Gorham, probably fatally injuring him. Later another body was found, which, it is believed, that of a third victim of Monahan's fury.

New Mexican Tragedy.

Aurora Clay shot and killed Jim Cunningham at a cattle ranch near Red River, N. M. The trouble originated in an insulting remark the dead man is said to have made regarding Miss May Williams, a friend of Clay.

Austria and Hungary.

The present deadlock in the Reichsrath at Vienna, owing to the German obstruction, has created a critical situation, and in some quarters a suspicion of the Austrian constitution is believed possible. At

### TAILOR-MADE GOWNS.

#### RADICALLY CHANGED FOR THIS WINTER'S WEAR.

Copper Red Is a New Color that Will Be Much Affected—Blouse Jackets and Tight Fits Are About Equally in Favor.

#### New York Fashion Notes.

New York correspondence:

UST AS we are congratulating ourselves that there are so few radical changes in winter fashions, we discover that tailor-mades are an exception—that in them there is a revolution. The jackets and skirts of several seasons past that seemed so pretty, and so to be always in style are all gone by. The tan browns that have been our stand-by are all gone by, too, and the tailor simplicity we have all sworn

by received a black eye. To take color as the first mark to distinguish the new garment, it should be stated that copper red, all shades of gray, a dull fawn that goes equally well with brown and with gray, black and green are the most affected colors. Copper red is the newest and most pronounced, while gray rules in the quiet taste that for years has gone in for browns and dark green. Then as to materials, smooth-faced cloths are the rule, though camel's hair is again offered, rough-surfaced checks are in vogue, and a solid weave giving canvas effect is much worn.

As to cut, the blouse jacket is in great favor, and nearly all of the striking tailor bodies those that are known at

the edge in spite of oft changed braid. Certainly the long skirt is the more becoming to the average woman, and the full-from-waist to hem of smooth-faced cloth in long folds, or rather in a graceful sweep, for there are no folds now, is always beautiful.

Positively tailor skirts must be lined with silk. The very brightest colors are used, flame scarlet and bright orange being the newest, while gray is equally new as a quiet shade. Men rulers are appearing again, and many of these are finished at the edge with spiral braid.

With so much in-tailor styles that is

elaborate the line between the work of the tailor and that of the dressmaker is

not so plain as it once was, yet it really is as sharp as ever. It is decided positively that any cloth gown, no matter how heavily braided or strapped, how elaborately lined, or how complicated may be the effect of cut, may be called a tailor gown if only no trace of any material but cloth appears, except, of

courtesy, the braid, and—well, the collar.

ELLOUSED BODICES FOR WINTER TAILOR-MADES.

first sight as new are of this order. Quieter taste and a desire for something that shall be assuredly durable lead generally toward the tight fit. It is in this cut, too, that the more striking shades are most commonly employed, though the subdued shades get there also. The bodice of the initial illustration was in the stylish copper red broadcloth, trimmed with black braid and belted with the goods, and the accompanying skirt reddish cloth checkered with black. In the first large picture the left hand rig was dark gray ladies' cloth trimmed with milk and fine black braid; next it was a black camel's hair, lined with fine black braid and edged with Persian lamb; the third model was carried out in green whalebone, and was lined with braid in a pretty modification of military effect, the braid interlacing on the sleeves; and the last of the row was a plain canvas, tucked throughout and edged with plain wide braid. So many changes are rung on this one effect that a blouse need never be commonplace or "just like all the rest." The front blouse may or may not start from under the arms, and there may be a lot of pleats, folds and bagginess all along the front of the belt, or the looseness may be in almost shield flatness. The contour of the bust is suggested, though not followed, and a properly made blouse by no means conceals a magnificently figure, while it will never soften the ugliness of a bad one.

LIGHT-WEIGHT SHIRT WAISTS IN SOFT SILK OR FRONTS ARE WORN UNDER THE BLOUSE JACKET BODICES TO TAILOR-WAISTED GOWNS, WHICH ARE CUT IN THE SAME LINE AS THE BLOUSE JACKET BODICE ITSELF. THE WEARER HERSELF IS LIKELY TO BECOME MIXED, BECAUSE THE SAME BODICE MAY BE WORN EITHER WAY.

A MAJESTIC QUOTATION.

Copyright, 1897.

RICH GYPSIES.

Many of the English gypsies who wander to and fro in our land have considerable means. During the winter they live in cities, but with the coming of summer the old wild love of the open country, with the sky for a covering, comes over them, and



# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Monday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$207,756,099; gold reserve, \$163,573,147.

An Ohio sheepbreeder sold his wool clip this year for \$2,000 more than the same amount sold for last year. He is satisfied with the Republican Administration.—N. Y. Press.

Money has become such a drug in the market in Ingham county, that the banks at Mason have given notice that they will pay no interest after January 1st.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has returned from Hawaii, and gives it as his opinion that the island is absolutely indispensable to the United States. He predicts annexation before the close of the year.

The United States last year coined 21,203,701 silver dollars. But it is useless to call the attention of silverites to the fact. What they object to is any dollar kept up to the 1000 standard.

Germany has bought this year 346,027 tons of our corn, or nearly double the amount imported in 1896. The world will be safer from famine and live higher when it learns the merits of American maize.

The eight hundred employees at the Riverdale Iron Works, at Benwood, opposite Bellaire, were notified by notices posted at the works on Friday, that they would receive an increase of 10 per cent in wages, commencing on Saturday.—Blade.

Two thousand two hundred and thirty-five bales of raw silk from China, were landed at San Francisco the other day, for New Jersey and Connecticut mills. The value was nearly \$1,000,000, and it was sent across the continent by special train—Exchange.

The English statistician, Mulinall, gives the banking strength of this country at \$5,150,000,000; that of England at \$4,550,000,000; France, \$1,340,000,000, and Germany \$1,150,000,000. This looks like a reasonable degree of financial independence, and in gold dollars at that.

A Lansing dispatch says the semi-annual apportionment of primary school money to be made soon will be the largest in the history of the State, the per capita being 90 cents. The total amount for the State is about \$833,000. Last May the apportionment was fifty-four cents per capita.

Good authorities in Kansas now declare that while the mortgage debt of the State was between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 in 1890, it is not more than \$40,000,000 now, and the farmers are paying off that as fast as they can collect on their crops. They are not anxious to go into a free silver campaign this year, as they were last.

Gov. Pingree of Mich. is bucking against the Central and Lake Shore railroads of that State, to compel them to sell mileage tickets at a certain rate. The eccentric Michiganer may find that he has a tougher job on hand than he had when he carried through his potato-patch idea. He is a good fighter, but a good fighter does not always win.—Inter-Ocean.

Recent corrections in the statistics of the Union army in the civil war swell the aggregate of recorded deaths to 360,207. The number killed outright in action was 67,058, and 42,585 died of wounds. But this total of 109,639 was less than half that of the deaths from disease, which aggregated 250,568. An army of Union soldiers, numbering 29,498 died in prison.

Our Washington correspondent says: "Assistant Secretary Howell, of the Treasury Department, who has direct charge of the Custom Houses of the country, has just returned from a visit of inspection to Detroit and Chicago. He says he found business booming, and added: "The total value of the exports of provisions, including cattle and hogs, from the northern border districts during the month of September, were \$1,281,243, against \$773,968 in September 1896, and in addition there was a large increase in the exports of domestic manufactures over that of September last year." That's what protection is doing for the United States.

## The Election.

From latest returns Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kansas were carried by the Republicans; and New York, Maryland and Virginia by the Democrats. Detroit elects the entire democratic ticket. Fuller reports may change the situation considerably in the states in which the vote is very close.

Three solid blocks of buildings were destroyed by fire at Pinconning, Tuesday. The Presbyterian church and the M. C. R. R. freight and passenger depots were the only public buildings consumed. Loss \$60,000; insurance \$15,000.

A man killed a deer near West Branch and was arrested for the crime. The justice asked him if he was out of meat and killed the deer for his own use, and he said he did. Then said the Justice, "Go and kill some more when you get out of meat," and discharged him.

Grover had to wait a decade of years for him, but the boy came at last; and to compensate for his long delay, he balanced the scales, at twelve pounds. Whatever may be the case with the old man there are no files on Grover, Jr.—Inter-Ocean.

Bay City's bank clearings for the week ending Thursday night, were \$35,834, an increase of 54 per cent, over the corresponding week of last year. Prosperity is returning to Bay City rapidly, notwithstanding the car famine. It is time to drop the calamity chorus and sing the prosperity anthem.—Bay City Tribune.

Four tons of clean, white, granulated sugar was the product of the first run of beet sugar ever made in New York State. This was turned out October 14th, at the New York beetsugar factory, at Rome, from beets that entered the factory three days before. It is expected that the daily output of granulated sugar from this factory will be about ten tons.—M. A. C. Record.

The Philadelphia Press presents an array of hard facts, obtained from manufacturers and business men, that show beyond dispute the reality of the return of prosperity in Pennsylvania, and the reasonable certainty of its further increase. The returns thus collected are not partisan, yet the revival of trade and industry almost universally ascribed to the Dingley law. Facts such as these are duplicated in New England, Ohio, and throughout the West.—New York Mail and Express.

It is poor taste and bad politics for the Democrats and the Democratic newspapers to point at the deficit of something over three million dollars for the second month of the Dingley law, when the second month of the Wilson law, as everybody knows, ran up a deficit of thirteen and a half million, or about four times as much, notwithstanding the fact that the conditions at the time of the enactment of that low tariff measure were most favorable to it, while the reverse is the case with the Dingley law. According to the Treasury officials, the Dingley law will be making expenses before very long.

AN Northern Michigan newspaper editor, says: "This paper will soon be sixteen years old. It is fairly prosperous as country papers go. The editor has living on a minimum, down to a science; the devil has long ago solved the problem of living without food or raiment; the business manager has joined the church and he is so sure of his future that he doesn't care whether he lives at all. We've come out on our old hand press week after week without money and without price. We print a good newsy paper, hold our subscribers and get a new one occasionally. We are happy and contented. We may not have much to live for, but owing to the uncertainty of the future, we have nothing whatever to die for. Now is the time to subscribe."

With November, The St. Nicholas begins a new volume and enters upon its twenty-fifth year. Two new serials are begun, and others are promised for succeeding numbers. Mr. W. O. Stoddard, who wrote the favorite serial, "The Swordsman's Son," a couple of years ago, begins a romance of the days of chivalry, "With the Black Prince." The number opens with a poem by James Whitcomb Riley, "Mr. Hop Toad," in his most characteristic manner. "A funny little school," by Ruth McEnry Stuart, is an account of a little colored girl who teaches a class of "uncles" and "aunties" many times her own age and gets much amusement from it for herself as well as the reader. In "The Story of a Pine Board," Mr. W. S. Harwood traces everything in the life of a piece of lumber from the falling of the seed into the forest mold to the appearance of the finished plank from the saw mill. There is an illustrated ballad, and the usual number of sketches, poems and pictures.

The balance in the State treasury, according to a dispatch from Lansing, at the close of business October 31st, was \$872,450. Of this total \$678,452 was in the primary school interest fund, and \$20,000 of this amount will be distributed among the various counties of the state next week on the basis of 90 cents for every child of school age between 5 and 20 years, in the county.

The gain in revenue during the present month shows that the advance importations are being rapidly exhausted, and that the new law will soon be at work under normal conditions. Ever since the act went into operation the treasury receipts have been smaller than those of the corresponding time in 1896, but the gap is steadily narrowing, and at the present rate of shrinkage it promises to disappear in November. Two or three months hence, it is safe to assume, the government's income will equal its outgo.—Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Breidenbach, the bank commissioner of Kan's is a thorough Populist but he says: "Kansas is to-day the most prosperous state in the Union. There will be 40,000 homes cleared of mortgages this fall. Think of what that means. The mortgages will average \$1,000 each, which means the expenditure of \$40,000,000. It means that the farmers are realizing the opportunities which are at this time now offered them and are doing their best to make the most of them." The calamity shriekers cannot object to accepting the dictum of the noted Kansas Populist regarding the advent of prosperity.

A Lansing dispatch, dated last Thursday, says in answer to blanks sent out by Labor Commissioner Cox, he had received replies from all but forty of the villages in the State, in regard to the status of labor and wages. The replies indicate that "prosperity has returned" in Michigan. In reply to questions: "Is work more plentiful than one year ago?" 146 answered yes, and 30 no. Twenty-two report that the conditions are about the same. "Have you any idle men?" 150 answered no and 48 yes. In the latter classification are included a number which answered a few, five or six, more than need be, and very few, etc. A total of 47 report that new enterprises have been established since last year. From this it will be seen that prosperity follows a protective tariff.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Right in it. That's were Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepin is. The greatest remedy for the stomach that was ever put together. Absolutely vegetable, with the exception of the pepin. Are you constipated? Then try Syrup Pepin. Have you indigestion or sick headache? Then use Syrup Pepin. Spend 10 cents for a trial bottle and you will be convinced. Large sizes 50c and \$1.00. A true family remedy. For sale by L. Fournier.

President McKinley has issued his first Thanksgiving Proclamation. The date is November 25th, and it comes as usual on the last Thursday in the month, and it will be followed by like proclamations from the Governors of the several states which have Republican administrations. It is remarkable, but no less a fact, that the custom of issuing and complying with such proclamations is confined almost exclusively to the States which complied with the call of President Lincoln, in 1861, for troops to put down the rebellion of the Democracy. The people of this country have much to be thankful for, and they have never had so much real cause for gratitude as now, and it will be observed in a more general manner than formerly. The truth is that the people have been rejoicing ever since the result of the elections in November 1896 were known, and the observance now will only be a continuance of their expressions of thankfulness.

A Great Deal of unnecessary expenditures of time and money may be saved if you will keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepin in the house. Nine-tenths of all ordinary sickness is from the stomach; keep that organ in proper condition, and all will be well. Syrup Pepin is a specific. Trial size bottles 10c; large sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

Hon. Eugene Hagan, who was chairman of the Sound Money Democratic State Committee, of Kansas, last year, and who is now visiting in Washington City, says "Our people are better off than they have been in fifteen years." The banks have a plethora of money and the farmers are no longer worrying over the mortgage question. They have been lifting their mortgages with a rapidity unparalleled. To use a slang phrase, Kansas is on Easy street. People have absolutely nothing to say about the issues over which they were wrought up so fiercely in 1896. I believe that the alliance between the populists and silver democrats will not be of long duration. Sooner or later it will break in pieces as a result of friction over the division of the offices."

# THE BAZAAR CASH STORE!

We are making it hot for hard times. You can't feel poor when you see our Goods and Prices. Although your dollars may be few, we will make them go further. Values were never so miraculously low as right now. We are buying and passing on bargains in Bright, Fresh, Stylish, High Grades of

**Dry Goods, Mens', Boys' and Childrens' Clothing, Hats, Caps and Ladie's and Gent's Furnishing Goods and Boots, Shoes, and a full line of Tinware.**

The completeness of our stock guarantees everybody perfect satisfaction. Come and see our choice collection of Honest Qualities, and learn why sensible, economical people, prefer to spend their money with us.

Our prices will give your dollars new dignity. Our fine qualities will remove your last doubt. There is no law against

## PAYING BIG PRICES,

but it is not sensible. You will trade with us simply because you cannot duplicate at such low prices.

Do not be afraid to spend your money where it will buy the most goods. Paying one man a dollar for what you can buy of another for seventy-five cents, is an expensive friendship for you.

We do not quote you any prices on account of limited space. Drop into line and save the all mighty \$ by trading with us.

Yours for Bargains,

## JOSEPH'S BAZAAR, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Remember the Place. Opposite Bates & Co's Store.

## GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

### \*OF TINWARE.\*

### HERE ARE A FEW PRICES.

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1.25	2 quart Tin Pail, 4c
Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot., 50 & 80c	3 qt. " 7c
10 quart Tin Pail, 9c	1 qt. " Measure, 3c
10 qt. Galvanized Pail, 11c	Milk Strainer, 5c
12 qt. " 15c	Tea and Coffee Pots, 5c
no. 9 Tin teakettle, cop bot 28c	Wash Dish, 3c
1 qt. Tin Pail, 3c	Granite Dish Pan, 3c

Every piece of Granite and Tin Ware is warranted.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass, Putty, Oils, &c., at lowest possible prices.

Yours for Low Prices,

ALBERT KRAUS, - Grayling, Michigan.

\$1.00 —TUE— \$1.00

## WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

IT is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

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It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day.

It is the only paper that is being published in the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

It is the most popular paper in the West.

Price of Daily by mail, \$1.00 per year.

Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year.

Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year.

Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

### The Biggest Offer Yet.

### Circuit Court Assignments.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
THE CIRCUIT JUDGES OF MICHIGAN.

PURSUANT to the statute in such cases made and provided I hereby fix and appoint the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Court of the State of Michigan for the year 1897, as follows:

Annan—Fourth Tuesdays in March, August

Crawford—Second Tuesdays in March, August and November.

Glazier—First Tuesdays in April, September and December.

Ozaukee—Second Tuesdays in April, September and December.

Orion—Third Tuesdays in March, August and November.

Rosemond—First Tuesdays in March, August and November.

D. & C. — Nov. 18th, 1897.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

oct 21—

F. COOPER, Probate Judge.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of SS.

At a Session of the Probate Court, for sale of Goods, held at the Probate office, in the village of Grand Rapids, on the 21st day of November of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

PROTEST, JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the estate of Daniel McGinnis, On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Ellen J. McGinnis, widow of said deceased, and of other surviving relatives, persons, and friends, and that the heirs of said estate have been duly served.

Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the 12th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the time and place for the hearing of the cause, and that all other persons interested in said estate, shall be required to appear at a session of the Probate Court, to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Grand Rapids, on the 12th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of determining the rights of the parties to the estate.

Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the 12th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the time and place for the hearing

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1897.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Wm. Pickett has moved into town for the winter.

School Books at Fournier's Drug Store.

Dell Smith brought in a load of fine looking apples, last Saturday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Mr. and E. A. Keeler spent last Sabbath with friends in Bay City.

A ruler free, with every tablet at Fournier's.

Supervisor Hanta, of Beaver Creek township, was in town yesterday.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Stepha, of Grove township, Nov. 1st, a daughter.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Tea and the best Coffees in town.

P. Johnson, under-sheriff, has built a convenient barn on his lot in the east part of the village.

Grayling has a Klondyke, and this is in Tinware, thanks to Joseph's Bazaar, as they are the cheapest.

Mrs. Geo. Metcalf, of Center Plains township, was shopping in town, Monday.

Order the Delinicator of S. H. & Co.

A. Taylor is building a new barn on his residence lot, to accommodate his horse.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

N. Michelson is building a large stock barn on his farm north of the village.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

F. Hoessl, of Blaine and Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, were in town last Saturday, with loads of potatoes.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

Dr. Ellis, dentist, formerly of this place and Lewiston, seems to have located at Tawas.

A second hand bicycle, better than new, because it is new, for sale cheap, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

L. Fournier has sold the Ingerson house to Mr. O'Brien who has rented it for some time.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

C. F. Beeton who has been for some time with L. Fournier, has gone home.

Comrade W. H. Baker, of Roscommon county, was in town yesterday and made us a pleasant call.

No mere 300 or 400 per cent profits on Tin Ware, as long as Joseph's Bazaar is in it.

J. K. Wright was attending Circuit Court at Mio, last week, where he had the defense of two important cases.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Last Friday night gave us the first snow storm for the season, though but little was in sight in the morning.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

Mr. and Mrs. Cassimer, of Flint, former residents here, are visiting in town, the guests of Mrs. W. F. Brink.

You can buy good Tin Ware of Albert Kraus, at less than manufacturer's prices.

The sporting fraternity are taking to the woods to build them forts and breastworks to protect them from deer during the season.

H. P. Parker, of Beaver Creek tp., gave a dance at his home last Saturday night, which was attended by twenty-one couple.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

Everybody get ready for the Farmer's Institute, December 8th, and 9th. The programme will be published next week.

Since Joseph put in a stock of Tinware, we are buying it now at about one third of what we used to pay before.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

Lots of excitement this week, including an interesting scrap on Main street, Monday, that created as much excitement as a dog fight.

If it was not for Joseph's Bazaar, we would yet be paying cut-throat prices for Tin Ware and Granite Ware, etc.

Miss Angie Leece entertained a number of her young lady friends for a Hallowe'en party, Saturday evening. A most enjoyable time.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will meet to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, at the Parsonage.

**Gold Medal Flour** is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

All regular correspondence for the AVALANCHE, must reach us by Tuesday, as our forms are made up on Wednesday.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on this Thursday evening, the 4th, at the usual hour.

We are in the Tin Ware business, and we are going to remain in it, with a full and complete stock. Joseph's Bazaar.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 8th, at the usual hour.

Albert Kraus has no cheap store Tin Ware, but sells good Tin Ware cheap. Call and be convinced.

Sheriff Chalker has harvested over 600 bushels of potatoes, and will have sufficient to supply his boarders until the end of his term.

C. W. Wight was quite sick for several days last week. Caught cold while at Post meeting, the previous Saturday evening.

We keep nothing but the best in the line of Tin Ware, as we can prove to our patrons by catalogues and bills. We offer no Cheap Store Tin Ware.

### JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

Ward C. Connine, of Oscoda, stayed a few days with old boy friends here, the first of the week. He was a delegate to the C. E. Convention at Lewiston.

Mrs. Mayo, of Battle Creek will speak Wednesday evening of the Farmer's Institute. Every inch of space should be filled to hear this gifted lady.

Ex-Supervisor Hickey, of Ball, tp., brought in one of the finest beef cattle that was ever brought in to this market last week. It was dressed and served by Burgess.

Miss Hattie Blanshan and Benjamin Gibbs were in attendance at the District Convention of the Y. P. S. C. at Lewiston, last week, and report an enthusiastic gathering.

Secretary of State Gardner has our thanks for a copy of the Michigan Manual. The Manual this year is more complete and accurate than any number previously issued.

Mrs. T. E. Douglas, from Grayling, came down on the afternoon train last Saturday, to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Husted. —West Branch Herald.

James Norn will start a lumber camp near Grayling, in about two weeks, with Thos. McDoyle, as foreman. He expects to lumber about 1,500,000 feet of hemlock and hard wood. —Standish Independent.

Royal Taylor, deputy game warden of Cheboygan county, caught one of his boys killing a deer. He arrested him and he was fined ten dollars and costs, which the warden paid. Pretty dear venison.

Frank Peck is ready to do team work of any kind on short notice. He has bought the property of Mr. Dixon and delivers wood from the yard in his stead. Of course he has a new Harrison wagon.

Rev. J. M. Warren came down from Lewiston, Friday, and remained over until Saturday, when he continued his journey to West Branch. He is very feeble from his severe illness, but is improving steadily.

The AVALANCHE declines to discuss the question or express an opinion, but to give facts as developed.

Mr. Staley was assessor of the school district and left the money claimed by the Board except \$450.00. His office has been declared vacant, and N. Michelson appointed in his stead.

Aside from our business men the depositors include widows and minors and many laborers, on whom the loss falls heavily.

Since coming here in 1887, Mr. Staley had won the entire confidence of the community, and was generally considered exactly honest in his dealings, and a very careful and conservative business man. Let the future pass judgment.

The Otsego County News has been awarded the printing of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, at \$75.00, and the Herald is kicking.

According to a report prepared by the Commissioner of the general land office, in Washington, there are yet 622,431 acres of vacant land in Michigan.

The deer hunting season opens November 8th, and closes Nov. 30th. The resident license is 75 cents; non-residents of the State, \$25, and five deer to each person is the limit.

J. K. Wright went to Gladwin yesterday, to present a bill to Judge Sharpe, praying for a receiver for the firm of Staley & Trench. Marcus Hanson is suggested as the man, and will be a good one.

The burning of a chimney on the house of A. McNevin, last Thursday evening, caused an alarm to be turned in, and the department and the whole town turned out in a hurry. Fortunately no harm was done.

With all the rest of the excitement in the village on the 3rd inst., there came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lee, a nine pound blue-eyed girl, which they intend to keep for a playmate with two-year old Aggie.

The following special telegram appeared in a late issue of the Detroit Tribune, from Holly: "Dr. C. P. Feltshaw and Miss Allie Hadley, both of Holly, were married here last evening."

Kalkaska county farmers have struck it pretty rich in their potato crop this year, and the prospect is now that more money will come into the county to pay for this product, this year, than all other crops combined during the past three years.

The funeral of the late George H. Cummings took place from the family residence, Friday afternoon, Rev. Taylor and Knowles conducting the services. Ruddock Post, G. A. R., having charge of the ceremony at the grave according to the G. A. R. ritual. Cheboygan Tribune.

The annual inspection of the Gaylord Woman's Relief Corps, occurred last night, and Corps officers, Mrs. J. C. Hanson and Mrs. A. L. Pond, of Grayling, came up to assist (inspect) in the work of scrutiny, and it is believed that everything passed muster—at least the mustard was passed at the banquet at the close of the work.

Last Thursday, Jas. McNevin was drawing heavy timber in the mill-yard, when a stick in some way rolled from the wagon, carrying him with it and inflicting a severe contusion of the ankle and foot, which will make him limp for some time. His place on the dray is being filled by Duncan Eastman.

The magnificent work of our fire department saved the village from a destructive conflagration last Saturday morning, as well as large individual loss. About eight o'clock the Commercial House was discovered to be on fire, having caught from a defective flue from the furnace. An alarm was turned in, and in almost incredible time the water was pouring on and in such a manner as to extinguish the fire, so that comparatively little damage accrued. Perhaps the greatest loss was in the hasty removal of the furniture from the building. It seems that the immense chimney had settled its foundation leaving an opening near the base, through which the fire escaped. The building is owned by Mr. C. Trench, and is fully insured.

Reports to the State Board of Health, show that rheumatism, diarrhea, neuralgia, bronchitis and tonsilitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 173 places, typhoid fever at 63, diphtheria at 37, scarlet fever at 32, measles at 14, whooping cough at 6, and three cases of alleged small pox, at Bay City.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and the Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold in the safe and easy bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper, a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely known general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known in almost every one of the 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is

a favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor; the Household department, best in the world, Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau (which answers questions for subscribers), the News of the Week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you send us a list of addresses, we will mail a copy to each. Only \$1 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

The Troubles Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. FOURNIER'S, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

# THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU

ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,

GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily. Don't fail to see our new line of

GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GROCERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your

\* SHOES. \*

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The beet sugar factory at Bay City, seems sure to be built, as the incorporators have nearly enough subscribers to make it a certainty. R. Hanson, with his usual public spirit, will be one of the heavy stockholders.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. FOURNIER'S, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper, a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely known general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known in almost every one of the 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is

the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor; the Household department, best in the world, Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau (which answers questions for subscribers), the News of the Week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you send us a list of addresses

# WHITE CAPS

Indiana is conceded to be the home of the White Cap. It is in the Hoosier State that the organization and practice had their birth, and, although both have since spread to many States, the people of no other community have been so afflicted with them as have the Indianaans. How or by whom the first White Cap organization was formed is not known, but early in the 30's it began operations, and its success in riding certain localities of miscreants led to the rapid spread of the organization in many parts of the State. These men, wearing white pillow-cases over their heads and shoulders, with holes cut through to enable them to see, began switching better living into the lawless element. Armed with switches they would ride silently up to the home of an outlaw, and, taking him unawares, would switch him nearly to death. In several cases death did result from the beatings which were administered usually to the outlaw and his whole family irrespective of sex. The White Caps were regularly organized and governed with great sternness and secrecy. No one was admitted unless his character for honesty was above reproach. A sitting was held where it was thought desirable that the organization take up some special case. When it had decided that punishment was necessary it was meted out with terrible sternness. In the earlier days the visitation seldom miscarried. The victim had no warning, until some night a score of men broke into his cabin and whipped him almost to death at his own gate post. He was then given twenty-four hours to leave the country. The death which in many instances followed—refusals to obey this mandate had a salutary effect. In some instances where resistance was made the White Caps shot the victim full of bullets. Cabins were usually burned after the whipping had taken place. This went on for years. The authorities made some feeble attempts to prosecute the White Caps, but it was impossible to get the slightest evidence against them.

When it was found that they were as ferocious from the law as the outlaws had been they turned their attention to those guilty of minor offenses and be-

## IS THE OLDEST OLD MAID.

Miss Mary Ann Crothers of Philadelphia is 104 Years old. The oldest old maid in America lives in Philadelphia and is pale and healthy at 104 years. She is Miss Mary Ann Crothers, and is spending her last years with her relatives.

"Aunty" Crothers was born in Ireland in 1763, while the French revolution was at its stormiest, and before Napoleon was heard of. The entire Crothers family have been long lived. Her father died at 92 and her mother at 85. Her brother, a member of the legislature, has reached a ripe old age.

Miss Crothers came to America when she was 40. She lived two years in Omaha and then came to Philadelphia, where she has resided ever since. Miss Crothers, like many other centenarians, is a living refutation of the

theory that old age is the result of a widow on account of alleged improper conduct. Her husband had died a year before, and she was trying to cultivate a piece of poor land and make a living for herself and two small children. She was the associate of her nearest neighbors, regularly attended the country church, and no one had ever breathed a word against her character. To the surprise of all her friends she was taken from her home at night and threatened with a whipping if she did not leave the neighborhood. Only her piteous pleading saved her from the pain and indignity which the White Caps intended to inflict. It is said in behalf of the White Cap organization of the country that it was not the mover in this outrage, and that most of its members were present, but the citizens who appealed for relief point to this fact as an additional reason for the disbanding of the organization, for it illustrated what may be done in its name.

### A KENTUCKY WOMAN.

What She Would Do If Elected President of the United States.

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, who, if she were elected to the Presidency of the United States, would stand for the re-monetization of silver, for prohibition, for universal suffrage and agnosticism, is a Kentucky woman who has already been mentioned as a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1900. Mrs. Henry for many years has been prominent in Kentucky as a reformer and she is one of the leading women of that State. She is a native of Newport, Ky.

theory that coffee kills. She has drunk the alkaline beverage ever since she was a little girl. She is able to go upstairs unassisted, looks over the newspapers occasionally and takes a great interest in church affairs.

**Country Life and Living.** Referring to a fashion and tendency which is certainly worthy of commendation and encouragement, one of the metropolitan dailies suggests that perhaps nothing is more indicative in a small way of our growth as a nation in

for his patient to perform any kind of labor. This man was receiving aid from the township trustees and the reason for attempting to drive him to work was that he might not be a burden upon the taxpayers of the township. After the whipping he refused to accept further aid on account of fear of another beating and his immediate neighbors contributed to his support till he was able to return to work. He is reported to be a quiet, inoffensive citizen and was never accused of crime. A case in Monroe County that excited great indignation among the order-loving citizens was that of the whipping of a widow on account of alleged improper conduct. Her husband had died a year before, and she was trying to cultivate a piece of poor land and make a living for herself and two small children. She was the associate of her nearest neighbors, regularly attended the country church, and no one had ever breathed a word against her character. To the surprise of all her friends she was taken from her home at night and threatened with a whipping if she did not leave the neighborhood. Only her piteous pleading saved her from the pain and indignity which the White Caps intended to inflict. It is said in behalf of the White Cap organization of the country that it was not the mover in this outrage, and that most of its members were present, but the citizens who appealed for relief point to this fact as an additional reason for the disbanding of the organization, for it illustrated what may be done in its name.

In order to supply the demand for food, fish culture must be resorted to in every thickly-populated country, for with the utmost protection the demand is always greater than the supply unless nature is aided in its production of fish. Benjamin Franklin and other prominent Americans were strong advocates of fish culture and practiced the transplanting of fish in the closing years of the last century, but it was not until the early '50s that much attention was given to the matter in the United States. At about this time the scientific men of the country began to investigate the American streams, and they were not long in discovering that they were being rapidly cleared out. They expressed grave fears that the coast waters might also become decimated of their tiny inhabitants. Steps were very soon taken by the different States to prevent such a catastrophe; in 1855 Massachusetts appointed the first fish commission; in 1868 New York appropriated \$1,000 for the same purpose. Gradually the other States have followed suit until now almost everyone has its fish commission, and since its first appropriation New York has spent over \$300,000 for this object. In 1870 Prof. Baird, then of the Smithsonian Institution, fitted up a station at Woods Hole, on the southern coast of Massachusetts, at his own expense, and maintained it for two years, making many valuable demonstrations of what could be done with a hatchery.

The matter of a national fish commission was brought to the attention of Congress and the President many times before anything was done about it, but in February, 1871, Congress passed a joint resolution which authorized the appointment of a commission of fish and fisheries. Prof. Baird was appointed and entered at once upon his duties, and his efficient service won for himself the title of "the first fish culturist in the world," and placed the American fisheries in the front of all others. At the present time there are stations located over the country.

The headquarters of the commission is at Washington; it occupies the old anti-bellum arsenal in that part of the mall which is designated as Armonia square and is a plain tall brick building without a suggestion of exterior ornamentation. The basement floor is filled with aquaria in which is running water and growing plants and inhabited with all kinds of fishes; the west part of this floor is finished like a deep grotto and the hanging vines and mosses over the glass cases, in which

civilization than the increased liking among our wealthier young people for country living and the broader and more wholesome interests attendant on such an existence. Twenty-five years ago even fashionable people rarely, if ever, quitted the groove in which they all moved. They were content with the town life in a brown stone front in winter, the smaller and less cared-for cottage in Newport, or some other watering place in summer, or the then peculiarly American fashion of herding together in the great hotels at various innocent resorts of the day. The rich young men of that generation found their pleasures in dancing and flirting, fast driving, European travels and more or less rapid living. The comparatively recent development of what seems to be an American leisure class has had undoubtedly a great deal to do with the changes in the ways of living and thinking among the fashionable younger set, but one must not underrate also the influence of outdoor sports which originated originally from England, has in the last decade taken root in the healthy Anglo-Saxon proclivities of our race, and produced a rapid and vigorous growth, the effects of which are apparent in the physical development of the younger generation. Good Housekeeping.

**A Curious Superstition.**

Among the superstitions of the Seneca Indians was one most beautiful one: When a young maiden died she imprisoned a young bird until it first began to try its powers of song; and then, loading it with caresses and messages, they loosed its bonds over her grave, in the belief that it would not fold its wing nor close its eye until it had flown to the spirit-world and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost one.—St. Nicholas.

**Right in His Line.**

"How long," inquired the Eastern pontiff, "has the young man been in the treadmill?"

"Two weeks, O conquering King. And he told me yesterday that he was having a fine time, although the scenery was getting monotonous."

"Two weeks? Great Allah! Who is he, anyway?"

"He claims he is an American bicycile scrocher; but what that might be I know not?"—Puck.

**Mammoth Hydrangea.**

Mrs. F. J. Chase, of Washington, Maine, has a hydrangea paniculata grandiflora which covers an area of 136 square feet and has over 1,200 large panicles of flowers upon it.

It's Plausible.

May—I wonder why Cupid is always represented as a baby?

Jack—Probably he catches cold and meets an early death, owing to an insufficient amount of wearing apparel.

**Never punish children by striking them on the head.**

There are other places.

The dude is very often the living picture of an unpaid tailor bill.

Hypnotizing by Telephone.

The wonders of the telephone never cease. The latest brought to the attention of the New York Electrical Engineer is the hypnotizing of a young

## LADIES' BRASS BAND OF OREGON WHOSE PLAYING IS FAMOUS.



## HOW TIN SOLDIERS ARE MADE.

Those in Turkish or Greek Uniform Most Popular This Year.

"Toy soldiers made of tin or lead, are just as great favorites with children now as they were in the days of our grandfathers," said a wholesale New York dealer. "The soldiers are made almost exclusively in Nuremberg and Furth, Germany, where clever artisans are employed by the numerous manufacturers to design and mold them. The process of manufacture is interesting. The first step is to make sketches of the intended figures. Great pains are bestowed on them. The best artists in Germany do not hesitate when asked to supply models for these soldiers, and in making their drawings they have to bear in mind certain fixed rules. Their sketches must be colored. They must avoid deep tints and select only bright, gaudy colors, which children are most likely to prefer. They must also possess a full knowledge of the military costumes of the period to which the soldier they represent belongs. This year the Turkish and Greek soldiers are the leading favorites."

"At Nuremberg and Furth slate molds are used for the platoons figures, while brass molds are employed for those in relief. The slate for the former is bought at Sonneberg, in Thuringia, and the tin, which is purchased in England, is melted and poured into them through a small orifice."

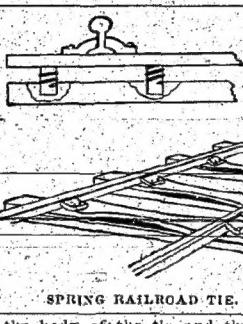
"The metal soon hardens when it has been poured in and the workman then removes the figures, cutting off any excrescences which may have been caused by the molten metal running over the interstices."

"The soldiers then have to be painted, and this is always done by women, who work at home, and are given a certain number of figures upon a piece of wood slit up the center; so as to hold them in a fixed position. When one side of the figure is dry the woman turns it round and paints the other side. Her wages are very poor. The final process, also intrusted to women, is that of packing the soldiers, which are placed in boxes of 30, 60, 120 and 240 pieces, weighing one-eighth, one-quarter, one-half or one pound for the infantry, and of 12, 24, 48 or 96 pieces, of the same weight, for the cavalry.—Washington Star."

**RAILROAD BED ON SPRINGS.**

Will Lessen the Wear and Tear on Tracks and Rolling Stock.

A railroad bed on springs has been recently patented with the idea of lessening the wear and tear on the tracks and rolling stock. The tie consists of a body and a top section and in the top of the body of the tie, near each end, are grouped four holes or recesses, into which enter corresponding lugs or posts on the under face of the top section, a spring being coiled around each lug or post, and bearing upon the upper face.



SPRING RAILROAD TIE.

of the body of the tie and the under face of the top section. The springs are normally strong enough to prevent the top section being pressed downward by the weight of a moving train into contact with the bottom section, the track being thus practically spring-cushioned throughout its length. The rails are firmly held in place on these movable sections of the tie by the usual chairs or clamps.

**Girl Who Shuns Religion.**

Ruth Ashmore, writing of the "Shams of the Modern Girl" in the Ladies' Home Journal, and of "the sham that is worse than all others—the religious sham," says: "She is the one who is most conspicuous in speech and sometimes in work; but in her heart her religion is simply a means to a very earthly end. She is prominent in the Sunday school, because she thinks she can in that way become acquainted with some people she would like to know. She is ever ready to get up and express her creed at the prayer-meeting; because she thinks that her ability will be recognized. She rustles into her pew, kneels for a long time, and then settles herself comfortably—to look at the congregation. She considers it respectable to go to church. Be-

cause she gives no thought. She forgets that, unless religion is of the heart, it is of no value. She has never understood that it is not the loud prayer, nor the wordy prayer which makes an impression on God, but that it is the sincere cry from the soul appealing to Him to which He listens. The religious sham can usually give you a description of all the costumes worn by her set in church. She can tell you of the amount of money put in by each member as the plate passed along. She goes to church to observe the outward, visible sign, and never, in any way, troubles herself about the inward, spiritual grace."

**Hit, but Not Killed by a Cannon Ball.**

A unique distinction belongs to Sir Robert Rawlinson, K. C. B.—that of being the only soldier who has been knocked out of the saddle by a cannon ball without being killed. The identical forty-two-pound shot is preserved by Lady Rawlinson in an interesting relic. At the Crimea Sir Robert was riding with a group of artillery officers, when he announced his intention of turning back. At this moment a shot from the Russian lines came whizzing along in front of him, cutting the reins and pommel of the saddle, and wedging a steel purse with terrific force against the rider's hip-bone.

Washington Star.

**Seasickness.**

Men are less subject to seasickness than women, according to an old sea captain, but when attacked by it make more fuss. They take immediately to their berths, where they grumble and groan until they are well enough to go on deck again. A woman fights the unpleasant malady until she can fight no longer. Then she becomes mandrill and pathetic. She retires to her room and invariably asks three questions: first, whether people die of seasickness; then how many miles we are from shore, and lastly when we shall get there. The doctor is always talked over. When the patient gets so ill that she loses interest in the doctor, she usually lies on her side and cries by the hour. A great many passengers come aboard loaded with medicine for the prevention of seasickness, but the only sure preventive is careful dieting.

**A Pertinent Question.**

"If I had my life to live over," said the man who adopts a solemn tone, "there are lots of mistakes that I wouldn't make."

"That's just like a man," his wife rejoined. "Always discontented. Suppose you didn't make the same mistakes; have you any reason for supposing those you made in place of 'em would be a bit more satisfactory?"—Washington Star.

Some men find courage only when they lose their tempers.

## FLASHES OF FUN.

"I can't see why you object to young Softly. I'm sure he is constant."

"Worse than that. He is perpetual."

She—Did you see anything in New York that reminded you of Philadelphia? He—Yes; the messenger boys—Exchanges.

Author—I have a dialect story I want to tell you. Editor—In what dialect is it? Author—I don't know. Editor—I'll take it. Truth.

Daughter—What will I do, mama, out there in the country without a riding-limb? Her papa—Get into the habit of walking, my dear. Up to Date.

Ethel—Maud has been trying to learn how to ride a bicycle for four weeks now. Penelope—is her instructor stupid? Ethel—No—handsome.—Judge.

Person—There is no victory, young man, like the victory over self. Scrooge—Yes, I know. I broke my ten-mile record yesterday.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The bashful one—Why do you girls always kiss each other when you meet?

She—Because we wish to do unto each other as we would that others should do unto us.—Life.

"Is your sister's husband coming down over Sunday?" "No; it's too far."

"Too far! Why, the charm of this place is its accessibility!" "Yes; but my sister is a widow."—Puck.

Father (at breakfast)—How did young Snodgrass like my tuning on the gas at 9 o'clock last night? Daughter (surprised)—Why, papa—he—we didn't know that you did.—Puck.

Economical and wenny father—Do you know, my son, what strict economy would do for you? Robert—I know what it has done for me, father, and I respect you for it.—Harlem Life.

Mr. Peck—if I had my life to go over again, I wouldn't marry the best man alive. Mr. H. Peck (his chance, at last)—You bet you wouldn't. I wouldn't ask you to.—Philadelphia North American.

He—isn't it a disagreeable feature of golf, losing the ball so often? She—Oh, no; that's the only way George and I could get out of hearing of the caddie for an instant.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I ain't goin' out on a tandem with dat Susie Mellow girl again, no, sah." "Whatter?" "Kase when her toes ain't collidin' with the handle-bar, her heels is plowin' gutters in de ground!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That actor doesn't seem at home in his work," said the man who makes comments. "No," replied the theatrical manager, gloomily. "He isn't. But he will be unless business gets better pretty soon."—Washington Star.

Gladys—Papa's going to give us a check at the wedding instead of a present. Tom—Tom—All right; we'll have the ceremony at high noon instead of at 4 o'clock. Gladys—Why, what for dear? Tom—Banks close at 3.—Detroit Free Press.

Major Bluegrass—When Governor Jones said to Governor Smith that it was "a long time between drunks," jest how long do you suppose he meant, sub? Major Pepper—There is really no tellin' of that, sub—my time is a long time, when it is between drunks, sub.—Puck.

Old gentleman (in omnibus, to young man who has not vacated his seat to accommodate a lady, severely)—When I was young, sir, I would have got up and given the lady my seat. Young man—Then, sir, I am sorry to see that you have lost your politeness with your youth.—To-Day.

Sherlock Holmes (at burlesque show)

—That little man over there in the box is a professor of mathematics. Detective—He is an acquaintance of yours. Sherlock Holmes—No; I never saw him before in my life. Dr. Cubits—Then how do you know he is a professional mathematician? Sherlock Holmes—By the interest he takes in the figures on the stage.—Chicago News.

Duck Farming in Virginia.

One of the largest and decidedly the best equipped duck farms in the United States is located at Riverton, Warren County, on the Southern Railway. John W. Morgan four years ago commenced raising ducks at Riverton on a small scale, and his business has grown until the

**Settled the Question of Age.**  
D. W. Caldwell, the late president of the Lake Shore, and John E. Miller, general superintendent of the Southwestern system of the Pennsylvania, were friends all their lives, but there was one thing on which they could never agree, and that was as to which was the older. One day they were driving up to Caldwell's country home in a buggy.

"John," said the Lake Shore man, "you have always insisted that I am older than you."

"Why, of course, I was born in—"

"That's all right, John; if you are younger than I am suppose you open the gate."

Without a word Mr. Miller climbed from the buggy, opened the gate, and Mr. Caldwell drove through. And then he did not stop, but went on to the house, leaving Mr. Miller to follow through the dark and mud as best he could. When the house was reached, the soil was scraped off Mr. Miller and nothing more was said. He had proved that he was the younger man of the two.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

**Wheeling and the Hearing.**

An eminent Italian physician, curious to observe the effect of fatigue on cyclists, recently examined twenty-four men who had ridden thirty-two miles in two hours and a quarter, and found that, with reference to the hearing, in nearly every instance it was defective, though it became normal again after two or three hours' rest.

**Grover's Rest.**  
This is the prayer of the patients who do not sleep well. Let them use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and their prayer will be speedily answered. Insomnia is the product of indigestion and nervousness, two associates almost soon remedied by the Bitters, which also vanquish insomnia, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism, and kidney complaints.

"My wife has been studying geology and the house is so full of rocks—I can't find a place to sit down." "What will you do about it?" "I've induced her to take up astronomy." "Is that any better?" "Of course; she can't collect specimens."—*Chicago Record*.

**Lane's Family Medicine.**  
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

**Undertaker.** A man who follows the medical profession.

## Catarrh in the Head

**Suffered With It for Five Years, but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.**

"I had catarrh in my head and suffered with it for five years. I was also troubled with weakness. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured the catarrh built up in my system and did me a great deal of good." W. E. MELLOWAY, Columbia, Missouri.

**Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure sic headache. 25c.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY.**

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you waste coat—just keep dry in the hard rain—saves time and money. Slicker. If not for sale in your town write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

**WINCHESTER GUN ATARIQUE FREE.**  
SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 156 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.  
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., 150 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## Humulistic Hair Grower

PURELY VEGETABLE.  
The great wonder of the age. Will grow hair on bald head and scratch free. Cures dandruff and scalp disease. Since hair falling, takes new growth. Restores gray hair to original color—soft and glossy as in youth. For sale by all druggists and barbers; have no other. Mail orders promptly filled by SMITH & FOAGE, Homer, Ill. Price 75 cents.

**PATENTS** ARE PROPERTY, REPEATEDLY SOLD, ARE AN INVALUABLE INVESTMENT. A man in every town to work for you. WILLIAM E. DEVOE, Ashland, Ohio.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought.

Chas. H. Fletcher, on the and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

No one has authority from me to use my name except

The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

## Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

**The Kind You Have Always Bought**

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## YOU NEVER SEEN A BICYCLE.

Dutch Fishing Village Surprised by the Sight.

Vollenland, Holland, is one of the few places in the world that have never known a bicycle, or, at least, it never had until lately. Vollenland is a little fishing village. The people who live there are the oldest, most old-fashioned folks imaginable. The men wear midget waistcoats and remarkable trousers, buttoned with huge silver buttons that are like lions. In Vollenland a man never loses his trouser button, but if he happens to do so a search is ordered all through the village, and no one rests until the button has been found and returned.

Vollenland is the quaintest village, visitors say, they ever saw. There are funny little peak-roofed houses, with the walls painted bright yellow and covered with old Dutch ware that the people will not sell. The women wear aprons of bright blue, with a piece at the top of the brightest possible shade. The bodices are of flowered chintz of bright yellow; embroidered in different colors, and even the sabots are grass green or yellow.

The little girls dress exactly like their mothers, and so do the little boys, in skirts and all, until they are 7, when they are put in bloomers; and the only way they can be told is by a little piece of the size of a dollar embroidered on the back of their tight little baby caps.

The people of Vollenland never take up new things. But a few days ago there was a sensation in Vollenland, and it was caused by the arrival of two American girls. They were American girls, who came over from Paris to see Holland. One of them was from Chicago and the other from a Southern city. They had heard that there were strange places in Holland, and they set out to find one of them.

When these girls arrived in Vollenland they went to the hotel, and there prepared to go forth; but when they came out they had a crowd of Volendamers around the door. Asking some one what was the matter, they received the reply:

"It's your bicycles."

Vollenland never saw a bicycle before.

When they learned that Vollenland had never seen a wheel, they were astonished. After a little persuasion they kindly consented to give exhibitions of some simple feats. Their small tricks, that are known to every American girl who rides a wheel, filled the Volendamers with wonder, and one of them, more venturesome than the rest, asked to be allowed to sit on the saddle. Of course, she had to be held there, and this only increased her wonder at the performance of the American girls.

When asked if they would like to have bicycles introduced in Vollenland, they looked wistful, but shook their heads and glanced furtively at the men, as much as to say, "They would never allow it."

One of the little boys of Vollenland cried when the American girls started away, so the Chicago girl good-naturedly brought back her wheel and put the little fellow on it, allowing him to ride his big wooden shoes on the pedals. This delighted him that he stood up and lost his balance and fell over the handle bars. He pointed to his wooden shoes and laughed, as much as to say that they were the reason why wheels were not known in Vollenland.—*New York Press*.

**She Practices Law.**

Miss Lutie A. Little, a bright young negro of Topeka, Kan., was admitted to the Memphis bar recently and has already begun to practise. Miss Little is as handsome as she is bright and clever, and great things are expected from her. She is twenty-two years old and a graduate from a law school of Nashville, Tenn., in which State she was born, though her parents removed to Kansas when she was quite a child. Her father, who is a man of means, spared no expense in her education, and she is the first colored woman of the South who has begun regular practice in a court of record. Miss Little is said by her friends to be the most eloquent young woman they have ever known.

**The Worries of Life.**

The world has come to know that the muscles have a much to do with the health of the system, and the era of athletics has so developed them that the whole man is a stronger being than in former years. But the worry of it all is that the muscles are of the flesh, fleshy. A little twist, or slip, or jerk, these happen in all work, and then a sprain. Sprains bleed and are costly in time and money, but not if St. Jacobs Oil is used, for it cures surely and promptly and the worry of it is over.

Around Copenhagen all cyclists are obliged under penalty of a fine, to wash their machines down hill, no matter how slight the incline.

**Enforce Destroyer of Fruit.**

Re-enforcements to the seventeen-year locusts, the kipsy moth, the brownish moth and all the rest of the busy army of fruit destroyers are to be found in vast quantities in the San Jose scales.

The San Jose scale takes its name, not

from the locality

to which it confines its depredations, but to the one in which it first appeared. Since it made its debut in California it has shown an impartial fondness for every part of the Union. Florida has not escaped and the Pacific coast as far as British Columbia has appealed to it.

The scale, though appearing only recently, has evidently spent several decades in preparing to descend upon the world. It is a microscopic insect, which pierces the green bark of the tree with its proboscis and sucks the sap. It has doubtless with an eye to this age of germicide solutions, rendered spraying an infected tree useless, because it has a sealy covering which remains on the bark of the tree or the skin of the fruit and which acts as an armor against such weapons as washes. Fruits infested by the scale is unmarketable.

**Feeding New Oats.**

An experienced farmer once said when he was obliged to begin feeding new oats, while still moist, he had saved injury to his horses by giving an equal bulk with them of wheat bran. As the bran is itself nutritious, the amount of oats may be diminished to the extent that the bran by weight is substituted. As the oats dry out, the proportion of bran may be decreased until none is given. Yet in seasons



Feeding Pen for Hogs.

When hogs are fed near the house or barn, the fowls are apt to go among them and eat a large portion of the feed. An Indiana farmer has solved the problem by constructing a feeding pen so that the hogs and pigs could go in and out at pleasure, but fowls of all kinds were excluded. If the Orange Judd Farmer he tells how it is made.

Build a feeding floor several inches above the surface of the ground and inclose with a tight board fence surrounded with pickets a foot or more long. Make one or more openings near the ground for the hogs and hang a door, a, from the top so that it will swing pretty freely either way. Leather straps or hinges that work easily will answer. The hogs will soon learn

By Products of the Dairy.

Close as competition now is in all dairy products, those who will achieve most success are who are able to get most profit out of the by products of their business. Wherever butter is made the farmer can often make nearly as much from skim-milk as he does from the sale of butter. When skim-milk is fed on the farm and only the butter sold, little of the soil fertility is lost. If it is fed to poultry or to growing pigs, it will in eggs and meat bring as much money to the farmer's pocket as the sales from butter itself.

**The 200-Pound Pig.**  
It is a pretty good rule that the sooner a pig can be brought to 200 pounds and the sooner he can be gotten to market after reaching that weight, the greater will be the per cent. of profit in feeding him. Aside from the risk of cholera, etc., it has been shown that the gain above 200 costs more, and that, even with pork bringing good prices, there is often an actual loss in feeding above 200 pounds. In this case the longer they are kept the greater the loss.

**A Milk Strainer.**  
One correspondent of the American Agriculturist seems to think that a wire screen in a milk strainer is not desirable, while another asserts that it rightly placed will be found entirely satisfactory. In the illustration is shown a strainer, with a wire screen in the funnel at a, just as in an ordinary strainer. The bottom should be four inches in diameter. Place a piece of muslin over the neck at b and slip the collar over it. A perfect strainer is formed. The cloth must be kept perfectly clean. Each time the strainer is used remove the cloth and wash it thoroughly, scalding in boiling water. Renew frequently, for it is less expensive to get new cloths than to run the risk of tainted milk. Also scald the wire screen at each washing and carefully scrub the tin portion.

**Milk as Food on the Farm.**  
To every city resident one of the advantages of living in the country is that those living there can easily secure fresh and pure milk directly from the cow. It is a most valuable food product, whether used directly as milk or cooked in custards and cakes, in the various ways that milk and cream can be used. Probably most housewives who have lived in the country find when they remove to the city that the absence of the best milk and cream which they used to have in abundance was a stronger handicap to successful cooking than anything else. At the wholesale prices that are all that milk producers can get for milk it is a much cheaper food than any other that comes on their tables. If farmers ate more of their milk product they would be better off physically as well as financially. What they then sold would probably bring as much as does the larger portion of what they sell now.

**New Destroyer of Fruit.**  
Re-enforcements to the seventeen-year locusts, the kipsy moth, the brownish moth and all the rest of the busy army of fruit destroyers are to be found in vast quantities in the San Jose scales.

The San Jose scale takes its name, not

from the locality to which it confines its depredations, but to the one in which it first appeared. Since it made its debut in California it has shown an impartial fondness for every part of the Union. Florida has not escaped and the Pacific coast as far as British Columbia has appealed to it.

The scale, though appearing only recently, has evidently spent several decades in preparing to descend upon the world. It is a microscopic insect, which pierces the green bark of the tree with its proboscis and sucks the sap. It has doubtless with an eye to this age of germicide solutions, rendered spraying an infected tree useless, because it has a sealy covering which remains on the bark of the tree or the skin of the fruit and which acts as an armor against such weapons as washes. Fruits infested by the scale is unmarketable.

**Make Quality rather than quantity the principal aim.**

All trees that have roots or tops bruised or mangled should be discarded.

In setting out a tree, save some of the top soil, especially to put around the roots.

It is not a bad plan to plant trees along the roadside the whole length of the farm.

By stirring the soil after every rain the weeds will be more easily destroyed.

The peach and plum are nearly enough related to be budded or grafted on each other.

Mulching prevents the early frost of sap by preventing the ground from warming up too soon.

Nectarines and apricots can be grown anywhere that the peach or prune will thrive well.

## Minding Children, Not Us.

Parents, it seems to me from my limited but interested observation of them, generally bring up their children, morally, according to one of two theories. One is to constantly point out a child's faults and defects, and punish it because it possesses them. The other is to constantly hold up an ideal, and punish the child where it falls short of it.

For instance, the mother of one of the most successful and charming families I know told me she never enforced obedience. "Until a child has learned to obey," she said, "I punish her for disobedience, and then let the matter drop. I used to have sieges that wore out both sides with my self-willed little daughter to make her obey me in even trifling things."

"One day, after a particularly lengthy battle, she finally said: 'I'm minding you, mamma, because you're bigger than I am. But I want you to know that I'm not minding one bit inside.'

Good health is a more valuable possession than a necklace of the most beautiful pearls, yet one by one the jewels of health slip away, and women seem indifferent until it is almost too late, and they cannot be restored.

To die before you are really old is to suffer premature death, and that is a sin. It is a sin because it is the result of repeated violations of nature's laws.

Pain, lassitude, and weariness, inability to sleep, dreadful dreams, starting violently from sleep, are all symptoms of nerve trouble.

You cannot have nerve trouble and keep your health. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the womb, the ovaries and the bladder are affected. They are not vital organs, hence they give out sooner.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, by building up the nerves and restoring the organism to its natural state, relieves all these troublesome symptoms. In confirmation of this we, by permission, refer to the following women, all of whom speak from experience: Miss CELIA YAN HORN, 1612 Sharswood St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss GRACE COLLOD, 1434 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. NEWELL, 50 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss ISABEL OBER, 223 Chestnut St., Woburn, Mass.; Mrs. A. H. COLE, New Rochelle, N. Y., and many others.

For special symptoms Mrs. Pinkham has prepared a Sanative Wash, which will cure local troubles. Give these medicines a trial.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., if you are not quite satisfied; you can address private questions to a woman.

## Beware of Ostriches for Ostriches that Contain Mercury.

As mercury is a poison, destroying the sense of smell and completely deranging the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on the hands and feet.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, is a medicine that acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system: In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is made in America, and is sold by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, by express.

Sold by Drugists, etc., per bottle.

Scoreher—A fellow who feels duty bound to bread his record, his bicycle on his neck.

#### ROSE AND THORN:

When weary seem the ways of life,  
High aims and fruitage all at strife,  
Breathe soft, what wind soever blows,  
There is no thorn without its rose."

When sweetest hopes forever fade,  
In friendships chilled and trust betrayed;  
Smile bravely, as life's burden grows,  
There is no thorn without its rose."

-Stephen P. Otis, in the Housewife.

#### A RECORD-BREAKING RIDE.

"Belvoirton-on-Sea, July, 189—  
Messrs. Gearup & Co.:

"Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, asking me to ride one of your Special New Hellepont Bicycles in the South-Eastern Mile Championship Race to be held in this town on Saturday next. In declining to comply with your request, I cannot refrain from expressing my astonishment at the extraordinary offer by which it is accompanied. To endeavor to tempt an amateur rider with a monetary bribe is, as I should have thought you would have been aware, a very serious matter; and it will hereafter become my duty to consider the propriety of bringing the case under the notice of the National Cyclists' Union.

"Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD DINGLE."

I despatched the above on Tuesday night, and before noon on the following day I received the reply-paid telegram from Messrs. Gearup worded as follows: "Our letter sent under misapprehension; will fully explain in a few days. Meanwhile, oblige if you will defer communicating with N. C. U. Kindly wire."

My answer to this was "Very well; will wait one week," and, when I had handed the form to the messenger, I dismissed the matter from my mind with a little laugh, and spent the next half-hour in the examination of the high-grade Gravelot machine which had just been delivered to my order, and on which I hoped to achieve the victory in Saturday's race.

I had only recently started as a medical practitioner in the rising watering place of Belvoirton, and so far had not found the duties of my profession interfere with any appreciable extent with the pursuit of my favorite amusement—cycle racing.

During the particular week of which I am writing, my services were required for the first time on Friday morning, by a tall, bearded man of gentlemanly appearance, who informed me that his sister, who, with himself, had just arrived for a brief seaside holiday, had been taken suddenly ill.

If I could come at once he would be extremely obliged, and would escort me to the furnished cottage they temporarily occupied. To this I assented, and we left the house together.

"You have capital outbuildings here, doctor," remarked my visitor, who had given the name of Selhurst, as he glanced at the large wooden shed which ran along the side of the house.

"Yes," I said, "and they are very useful. My space indoors is rather limited."

"Cycles do take up a lot of room," he replied. "You will excuse me for mentioning it, doctor, but I am a rider myself—somewhat of an enthusiast—and am glad to meet a man of whose doings on the track I have often read with admiration."

We walked on in silence for a few moments, then Selhurst inquired, suddenly:

"Have you ever studied mental disorders, Dr. Dingle?"

"Oh, yes; not specially, though."

"Ah! It is in that way my sister suffers."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; she has never been herself since the death of her little girl, which occurred under exceptionally painful circumstances, about a month ago. The poor child was always a weakling, and, acting under medical advice, her mother let her accompany me on my last business voyage to Australia. Alas! she died on the way home, and we buried her at sea."

"Your sister is a widow, I presume, Mr. Selhurst?"

"Yes; her husband has been dead two years. She is a Mrs. Gray."

"What form does her derangement take?"

"A most curious one—she fancies that her child is still alive."

"I am afraid the case is serious. Has she been under treatment before?"

"No; I was always hoping she would get better, and, indeed, she seemed so before we left London. She has acted as my housekeeper since her husband died, you know; but this morning she is very wild—I fear the excitement of yesterday's journey down here must have upset her. Ah, here we are; you shall judge her condition for yourself."

We entered a two-story house on the outskirts of the town, and, leaving me in a small sitting-room on the ground floor, Selhurst went upstairs. I heard him unlocking a door rather noisily, then he descended and asked me to follow him.

He conducted me to a room immediately above that in which I had been seated, and murmuring, "She seems to have been asleep," left me to contemplate one of the most beautiful women I have ever seen.

She was lying on a couch near the window, fully dressed in deep mourning. The morning sunshine played on her rich, auburn hair, and accentuated the extreme pallor of her exquisitely chiseled features.

The next moment she opened her eyes; then, before I could utter a word sprang up, and running to the door, opened it, and having surveyed the landing, came back to where I stood and said at once:

"You are a doctor, I believe? I am not ill, but I want your help. That is why I let him—Mr. Selhurst—summon you."

"What can I do for you?" I asked, soothingly.

"I like your look—I am going to trust you. But first, you can tell me this: Has he informed you of the death of my darling little girl?"

I nodded assent.

"It is a lie," she cried fiercely. "My child is alive. She is always calling to me, but he won't let me go to her. He—he has tried to drive me into madness. Listen, my dear one is actually here, in another room, at this moment; I heard her cry a few minutes since."

"Why, then, did you not—" "I could do nothing; I was locked in."

"But if he wishes you to think your child dead, why does he bring her here?"

"Why? It is part of his plan. It is what for some weeks he has done in London. He wants me to hear her voice, to chafe at my inability to reach her, to rage impotently when he repeats the fiction of her death. I am naturally nervous, and, perhaps, hysterical; if you do not help me, I shall not be able to bear the strain much longer. Selhurst will succeed in effecting his object."

"But why should he desire to do this thing?"

"I'll tell you in a word—for money! In the event of my insanity he would become my child's guardian, and would thus have the handling of our property, a sum of about \$4,000."

"You are making terrible charges," I said, slowly; "terrible! If Mr. Selhurst—"

"She interrupted me. "Mr. Selhurst—I can never again bear to speak of him as my brother—is thoroughly unscrupulous," she said. "He sticks at nothing. Even in sporting matters he has acted dishonorably. Three years ago, at a great bicycling handicap in the Midlands, he was warned off the track for giving a false name and false particulars in his entry form. He won the race, but some one found out the fraud. Since then—but why do you start?"

The movement had been involuntary. I recollect now that I had seen the man before, and how chance had enabled me to unmask him. I did not reply to Mrs. Gray's question, but asked instead:

"Well, how can I help you?"

"In this way. I believe that this evening I shall be able to make my escape—that is, if you will help me. Do you know a village called Nepton?"

"Yes, but it is six miles from here, and a long distance from a railway station."

"Never mind; I must get there; I will tell you why. My dear husband's father is the rector of the place; he is the only friend I have in the world now, and I want to tell him how I am situated; for I know he will help me."

"Yes, but—"

"You ride a cycle, don't you? Everyone does nowadays. I ride my self, though I haven't a machine. But Mr. Selhurst has one, and he has brought it here. If you will only come with me, I can go on that. I—I can wear his clothes. Do come with me, Dr. Dingle," she added in a pleading voice.

My surmise was correct. On reaching home I was handed a note which had been delivered by hand during the afternoon. It ran as follows:

"So, in spite of everything, Dr. Dingle has done excellent service on behalf of the machine he spurned, better than might reasonably have been expected. His doublefeat shall be duly chronicled in large type in every important newspaper. In the country when, on Tuesday next, the prospectus of the 'Special New Hellepont Company, Limited,' is published for the benefit of the financial world, World Dr. Dingle like some preference shares? He treated Messrs. Gearup & Co.'s head partner, the future managing director of the new company, very badly a few years since, and would like to have done so again. James Selhurst, however, forgives him in both these matters, and for the attempt he made last night to run away with his J. S. wife. But if this attempt were generally known it would hardly enhance Dr. Dingle's professional prospects, would it? Let Dr. Dingle think over this, and, probably, he will hesitate before making the communication he contemplated to the National Cyclists' Union. Otherwise—"

"Well?" he said.

"Well," I answered, "the case is a difficult one. I must think it over. You shall hear from me later on."

"No immediate development is likely."

"Oh, no."

I was about to step into the street when a piercing cry in a child's voice rang through the house. An evil look mounted to Selhurst's brow, but he said nothing. I went out. That cry decided me. Mrs. Gray was a victim of this villain's wicked plans. She should have my help.

Accordingly at 8:45 that evening I went round to the outhouse which had excited Selhurst's comment and got out my old roadster. As I did so, I glanced at the new and glittering mount I was to bestride in to-morrow's race, and suppressed the thought that to-night's adventure was scarcely the best possible preparation for that encounter. Then I locked the door, put the key in my pocket and started for the rendezvous.

Mrs. Gray, dressed in knickerbockers and short jacket, awaited me, and rewarded my punctuality with a smile and a slight blush.

"I hate riding in these things," she said apologetically; "but you see, doctor, I have no option. Let us get away at once," she added.

I assented, silently, and we both mounted and rode off.

There was little conversation between us. Our way lay along smooth and level roads, so that we proceeded at a good pace, and were soon within a mile of our destination. But at this point Mrs. Gray, who had fallen behind, suddenly called out that she had punctured her tire. I dismounted, and walked back to where, apparently in tears, she stood beside her bicycle.

"How unfortunate!" she cried, brokenly. "Oh, how unfortunate!"

"Perhaps it can be set right," I said soothingly. "Let me see if I can find where it is."

Then asking me to hold my own bicycle I stooped down, and—

In a moment she had mounted my machine, and was riding away at top-most speed.

I stood transfixed. I neither called to her to stop nor made any effort to go after her. Mechanically, I turned again to look for the puncture, and found that it consisted of a slit about a foot long. It had evidently been deliberately made with a knife. I had been tricked, fooled, duped!

But was the woman who had thus treated me mad or sane? That was the question I asked myself when I had grown somewhat calmer. In the former case my predicament would indeed be terrible; in the latter, I must have been victimized for some reason I was altogether unable to guess.

In this uncertainty I trudged beside the disabled bicycle wearily back to Belvoirton, and made my way to Selhurst's cottage. It was in complete darkness, and, though I knocked several times, I obtained no answer. At last, however, a lady from the next house came forward, and told me that the gentleman I was in search of had been unexpectedly summoned to town, and should not be back. I thanked my informant and proceeded homeward. Should I now unravel the mystery, I wondered? Reaching my house, I went first of all to the out-

house to deposit the bicycle. Then I gave a cry. The lock on the door had been forced; evidently I had been decoyed for purposes of theft. My race, my splendid Gravelot, had been stolen! I was wrong. The machine stood just where I had left it!

My housekeeper was unable to throw any light upon the circumstances of the forced lock, and I was eventually obliged to return to rest more mystified than ever. Physically worn out, both physically and mentally, I fell at once into a deep, dreamless slumber, from which I did not awaken until after 8 o'clock next morning. I immediately determined not to perplex myself about the previous evening's adventure until the great race had been won or lost. This, I suppose, was a wise decision, for when the afternoon arrived, I felt fresh and fit, and not only came off victor, but actually succeeded in breaking the amateur record for the distance.

My performance caused tremendous enthusiasm, and on my way to the dressing-room at the conclusion of the race I had to receive the congratulations of quite a throng of friends. It was at this moment that a man in the crowd seized the head of my machine, from which, of course, I had dismounted, and, striking it with a heavy stick, promptly disappeared. The effect of the blow was to remove the name-plate containing the words "Gravelot No. 1," and I stooped to pick it up from the ground. Then, to my astonishment, I saw that it had only loosely fastened on, and that into the enamel on the very spot on which it had hung was the inscription "Special New Hellepont". Had I, after all? Yes, the two makes were almost precisely alike, but now I noticed several small points of difference in the wheel I had just ridden and the one I had examined the other day. The former, with its false name-plate, had evidently been substituted for the latter during my absence last night—and, I felt sure of it, by none other than the oppressor of the charming widow in whose company I had started for that brief but eventful ride to Nepton.

My surprise was correct. On reaching home I was handed a note which had been delivered by hand during the afternoon. It ran as follows:

"Turn out the fowls some cool or damp day, and then close all the cracks in the house except the door. Then take a kettle of live coals and place on the ground in the centre, but if there is a wood floor, lay a flat stone in, on which set the kettle. Throw a half pound or pound of sulphur on the coals, and shut the door and leave the house closed for a few hours, and we will venture to say no more lice or mites will be found in it for a few weeks thereafter. If the house is not tight enough to admit of thorough fumigation in the manner described, then clean as well as you can, and then whitewash with fresh lime, mixing in a liberal quantity of sulphur; after which throw sulphur into all the cracks, and apply kerosene oil to the roofs. The house should be well aired before the fowls are admitted, and well ventilated at night. We have never known the 'sulphur cure' to fail if properly applied.—The Fancier.

MITES IN A POULTRY HOUSE.

Strange as it may seem, there are plenty of farmers who yet are skeptical as to the merits of well-bred pigs. To them a hog is a hog. "Give me plenty of corn and I can make as much meat from my scrubs as anyone with the best-bred pigs." If they would only give the well-bred pig a trial they would know for all time, but it is a hard job to get them to make the trial.

One of the easiest and least expensive ways is to select a few good sows and cross them with a pure-bred boar, of good individual merit and reasonably well matured. Anyone can easily see that the get of such a cross will not only have more quality but will return a greater profit for the food consumed.

E.T. Riddick, in New England Homestead.

OATS AN EXHAUSTIVE CROP.

We are not sure, though oats are several cents a bushel higher than a year ago, whether they are a crop that most Eastern farmers can afford to grow. Unlike corn, they take most of their substance from the soil, and the oat root penetrates the soil deeper than any other spring grain. Not even the wheat crop is more greedy for phosphate. Yet most of the Western oats are light-weight, and there are years when the best Western oats that can be got are little better than chaff.

Because of this it may pay Eastern farmers to grow what oats they require for feeding. Those who are far enough north may also grow oats to sell for seed. But if they do make a profit, they should get high enough prices to make it pay them well. The Western farmer ought to buy more northern-grown oats for seed than he does. If he does so every two or three years his own crop would be better.—American Cultivator.

QUANTITY TO THE ACRE.

Repeated experiment has proved that the practice of applying large quantities of manure to the acre on a limited acreage, making it necessary to leave much of the land unmanured, does not pay. Not a few farmers never apply less than twenty tons of stable manure to an acre, saying that

they prefer to do well what they do, and let the remainder of the land take care of itself. Twenty tons of manure on one acre, plowed under for a spring crop, makes the soil richer for years, no doubt about that—but it will not improve the productive power of a farm nearly so much as the same amount of manure used as a top-dressing on three acres, provided clover is grown with this supply of plant-food.

It is poor farming to keep up a few acres near the barn with the entire supply of stable fertilizer and let them fall to make heavy sods. Manured crops are the chief dependence on a majority of farms, or should be, and enough farm manure should be used

to assist thin soils wherever found, so that all the fields may increase their supply of vegetable matter and be permanently improved, and then any additional supply can be safely used to enrich the field from which one wants a banner crop. Granting that there are exceptions, it is the rule that manure should be kept near the surface of the soil, should be applied more frequently and less heavily, and should be used to insure a growth of some fertilizing crop.—Farm and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The number of motherless chickens increased each year, and the hen will soon be known as a specialist—a layer of eggs only.

The man who markets his poultry in a thin condition loses a good opportunity to make a paying investment in a small amount of grain.

A flock of turkeys will clean out the large green tomato or tobacco worms in short order. In the large tobacco fields of the South the turkeys are given full liberty and perform valuable service.

Markets can be found in the small towns as well as in the large cities. At present many small towns get eggs from Philadelphia; prices being M.C. Thomas of Ohio, in America.

This fact should induce farmers to seek nearer home if possible and save transportation charges.

Straw may be added to the barnyard manure because it is plentiful, but it is better to utilize the straw in some manner before it reaches the heap. It should be cut with a cutter and used for bedding before throwing it away, in which condition it is an excellent absorbent and more quickly decomposes in the heap.

There is no particular time to plow or harrow. Something depends on the kind of crop grown on the land this year and the crop to be grown next season. If there is a heavy growth of weeds turn them under. If sod land is to be used for a crop in the spring plow the land in the fall and thus permit the soil to decompose. It is beneficial to use lime on sod land.

The soil for young trees should be deep and the land for the orchard should be plowed not only to six or eight inches or more, but a subsoil plow should also be used. It will not be conducive to the welfare of young trees to simply dig a posthole into which it is to be planted, but the hole should be large and the surrounding earth soft, so as to give the roots an opportunity to make as much growth as possible at the start. The shorter the top, the less work for the roots; but cutting back of the trees should be done judiciously.

SPECIALLY SPREADING MANURE AS MADE.

Farmers often keep manure lying in the barnyard, under the impression